

Figure 1 consists of two plots, A and B, showing the dependence of g-Poly(AA) on time and AA concentration, respectively.

Plot A shows g-Poly(AA) [mg/cm<sup>2</sup>] versus Time (min). The data points show a linear increase in g-Poly(AA) with time, fitted with a straight line. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 4, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 60 minutes.

Time (min)	g-Poly(AA) [mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
0	0.0
2	0.9
5	1.5
10	1.4
20	1.9
60	3.5

Plot B shows g-Poly(AA) [mg/cm<sup>2</sup>] versus [AA] (mg/mL). The data points show a linear increase in g-Poly(AA) with [AA] concentration, fitted with a straight line. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 4, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 100 mg/mL.

[AA] (mg/mL)	g-Poly(AA) [mg/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
0	0.0
5	0.1
10	0.2
20	0.6
50	2.1
100	3.7

Figure 1

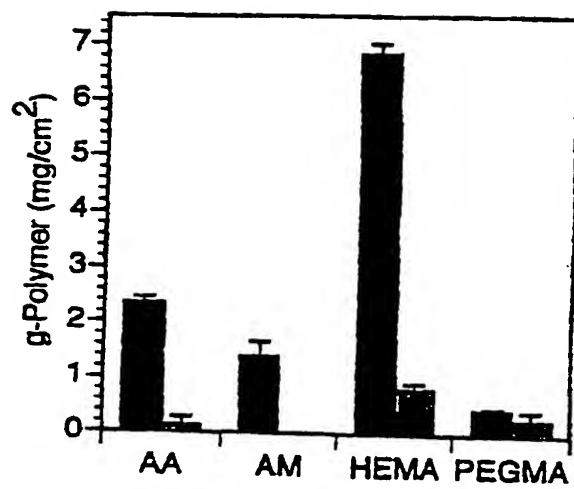


Figure 2

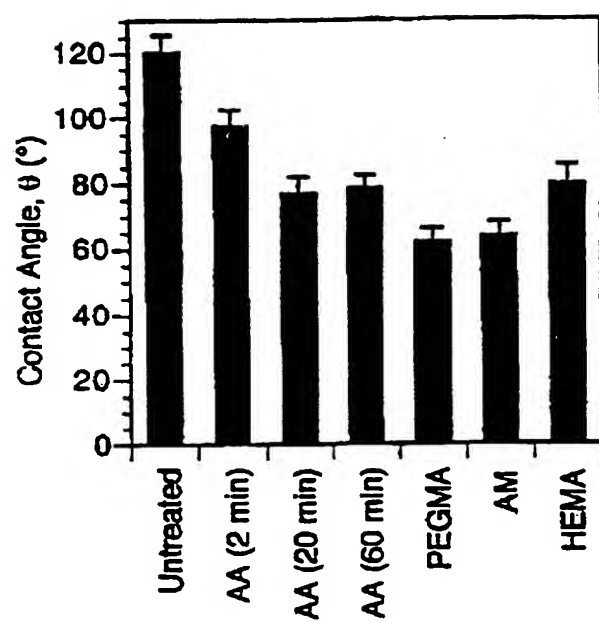


Figure 3

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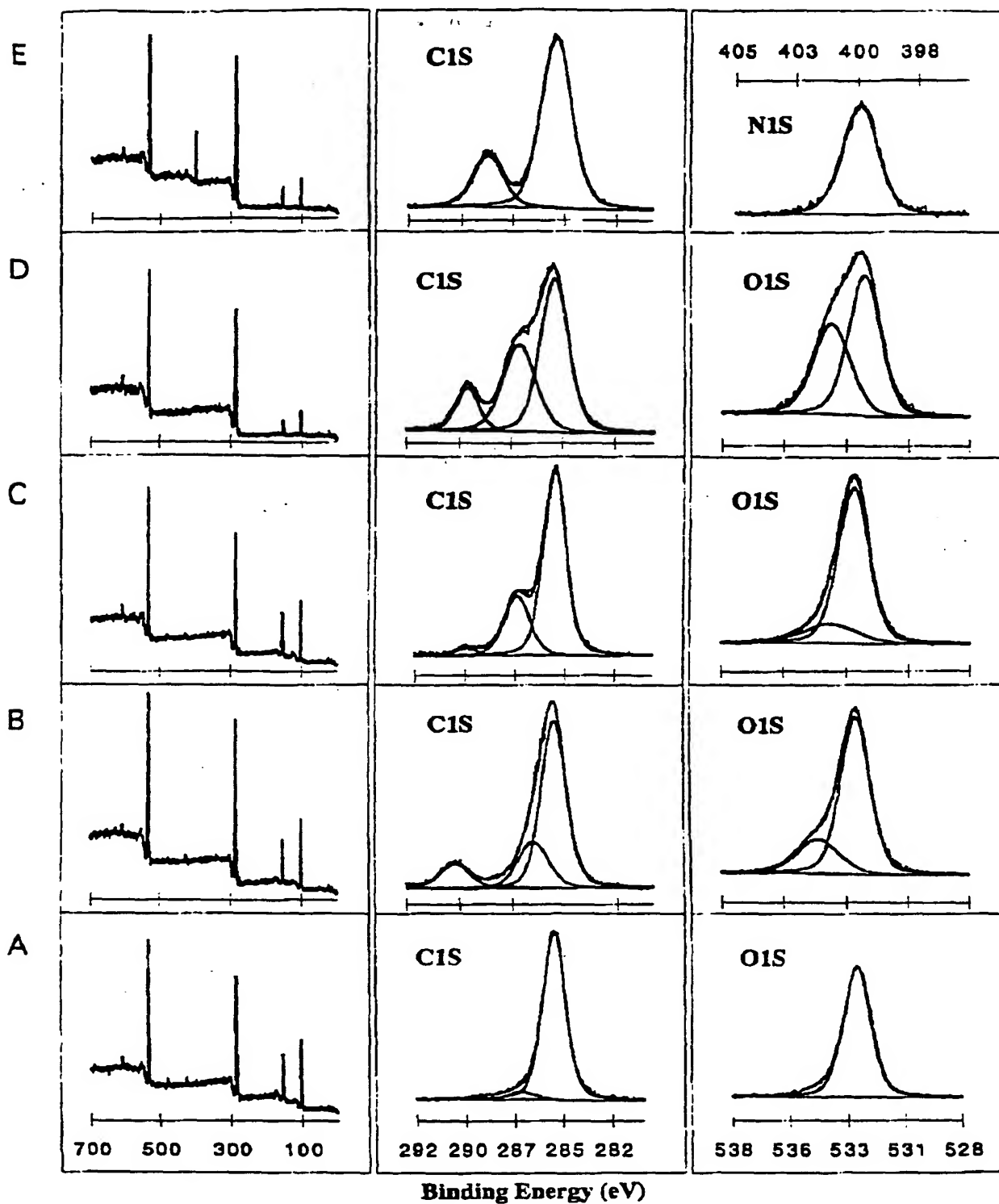


Figure 4

**Antimicrobial Activity of Acrylate Coating (33% or 100% at pH 5 or 8.5)  
Treated with Silver Lactate against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa***

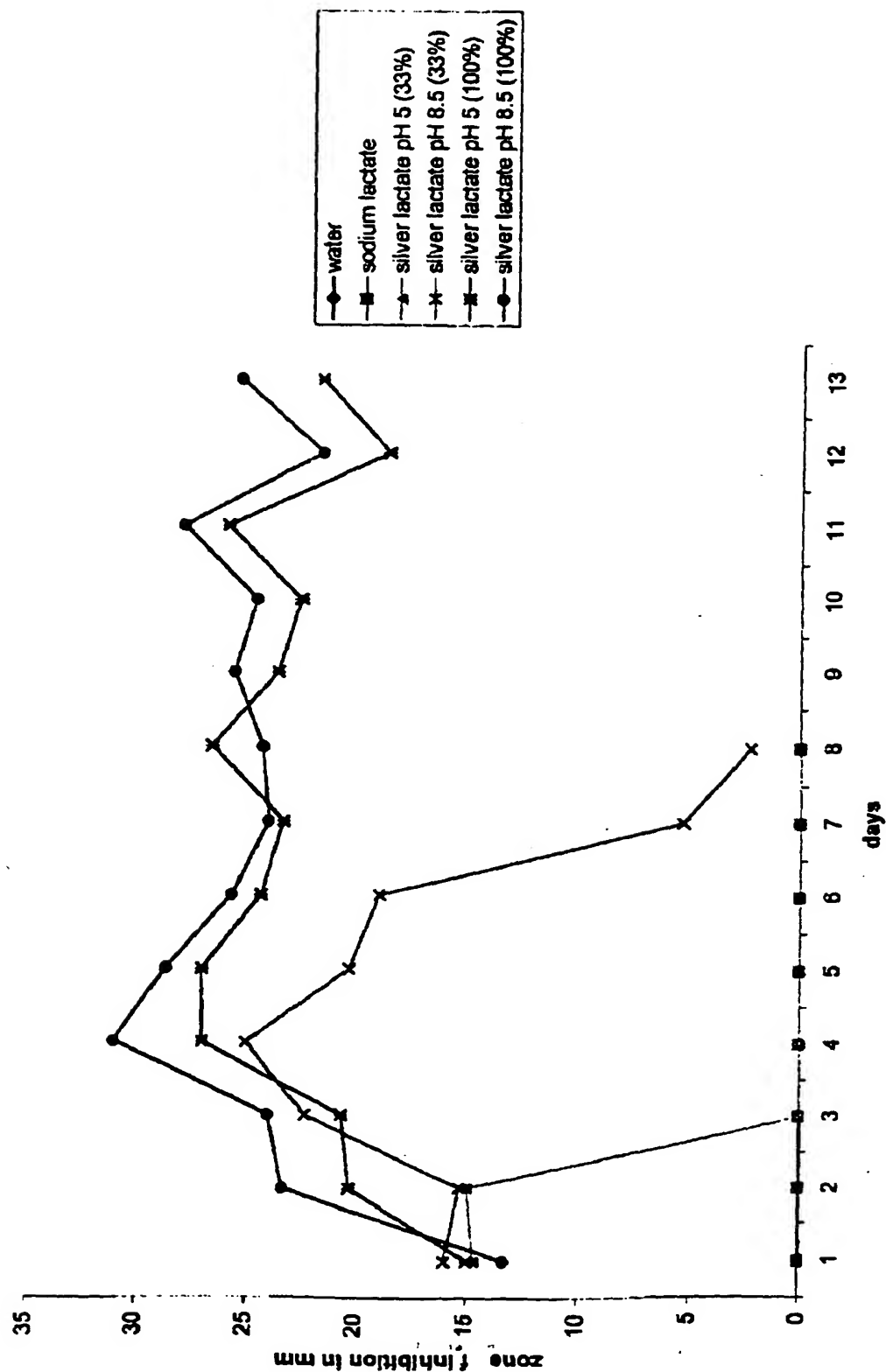


Figure 5

# Silver Content of Poly (AA) Modified Catheters

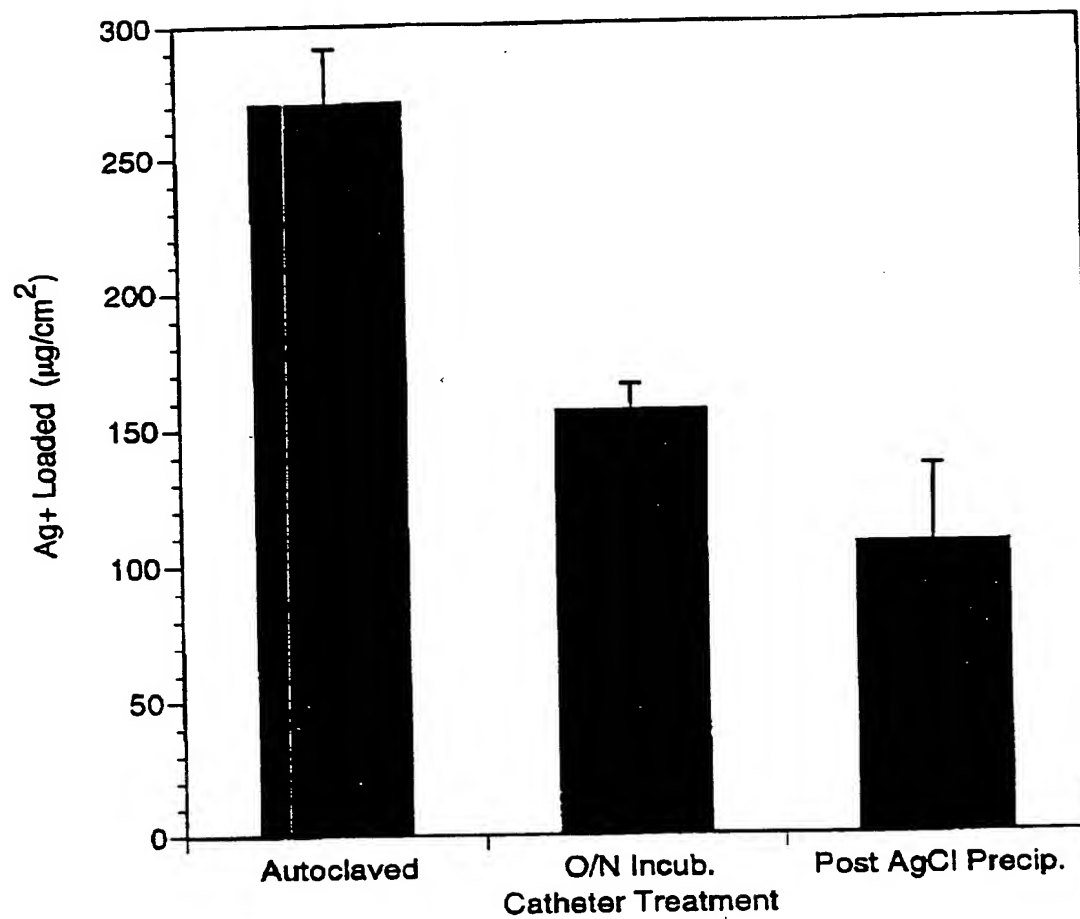


Figure 6

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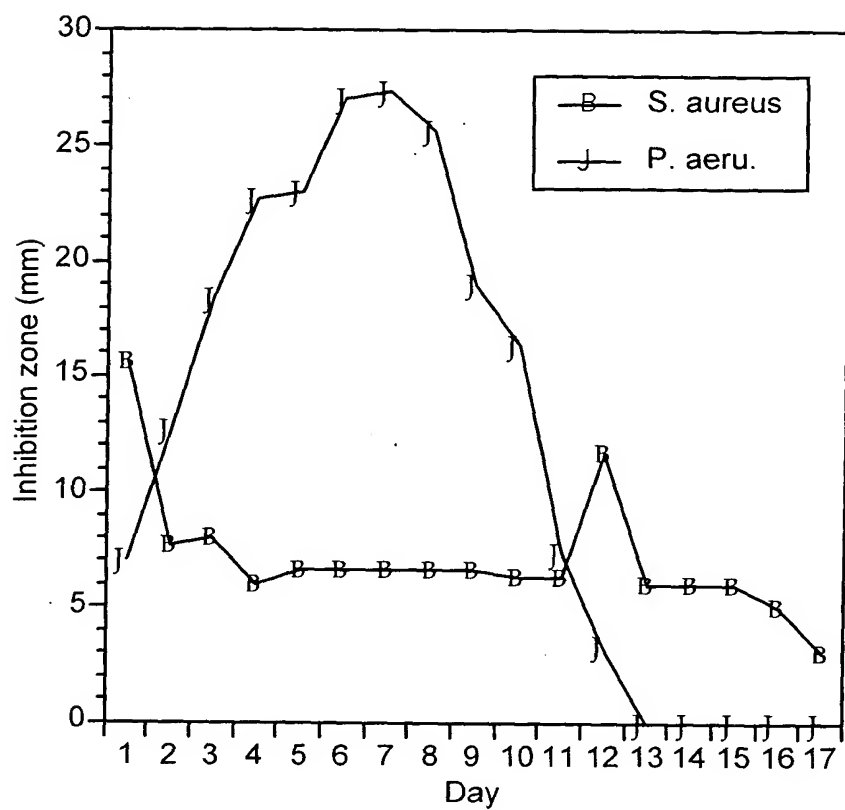


Figure 7

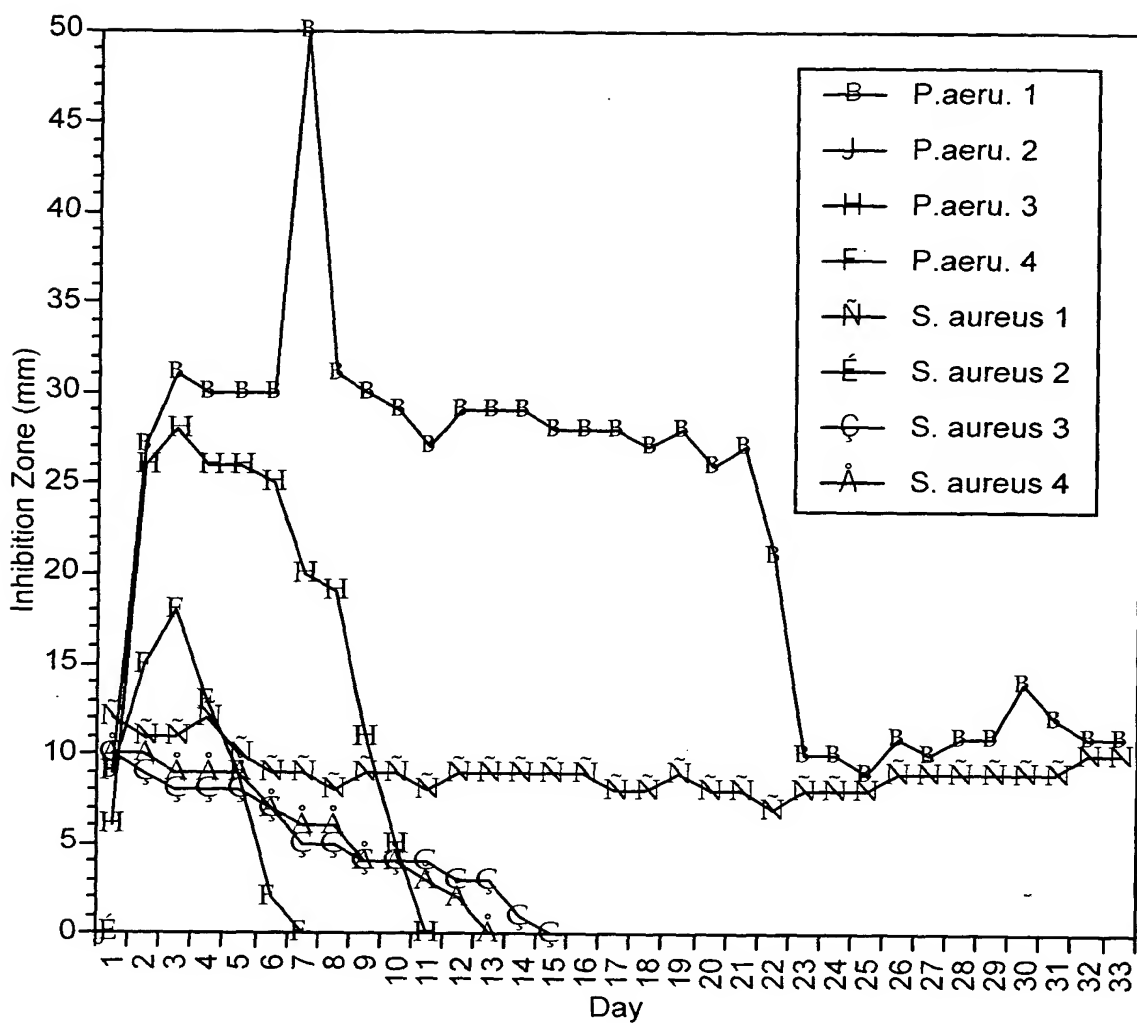


Figure 8